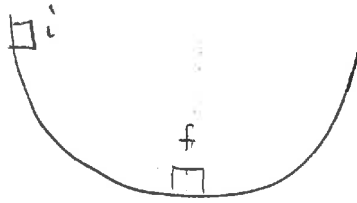


a)



$$v_i = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_f =$$

$$y_i = r = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$y_f = 0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total mass} = m_{\text{tot}} = 65 \text{ kg}$$

Energy conserved

$$E_f = E_i$$

$$K_f + U_{gf} = K_i + U_{gi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 + m g y_f = \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 + m g y_i$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 = m g y_i \Rightarrow v_f^2 = 2 g y_i$$

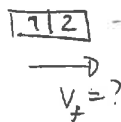
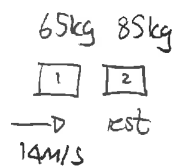
$$\Rightarrow v_f = \sqrt{2 g y_i}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 10 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 14 \text{ m/s}$$

b) Momentum is conserved during collision.

$$p_{\text{tot}i} = p_{\text{tot}f}$$



$$m_1 v_{1i} + m_2 v_{2i} = (m_1 + m_2) v_f$$

$$v_f = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} = \frac{65 \text{ kg}}{150 \text{ kg}} 14$$

$$\Rightarrow v_f = 6.1 \text{ m/s}$$

After this energy is conserved:

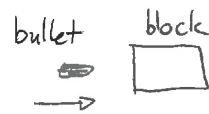
highest ← bottom

$$E_f = E_i$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 + m g y_f = \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 + m g y_i \Rightarrow y_f = \frac{v_i^2}{2g} = \frac{(6.1 \text{ m/s})^2}{(2 \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)} = 1.9 \text{ m}$$

Knight ~~Ch 11~~ Ch 11

ged Conc Q6



In both cases the total momentum is conserved and in both cases, before collision,

$$P_{tot i} = P_{bullet i}$$

and these are the same. So the total momentum after the collision is the same in both cases. Assume that they are positive

Wood



Here

$$P_{tot f} = (m_{bullet} + m_{wood}) V_{wf}$$

Here

$$(m_b + m_w) V_{wf}$$

is same as $P_{tot f}$

Steel



$$P_{tot f} = m_s V_{sf} + m_b V_{bf}$$

Here V_{bf} is negative so $m_s V_{sf}$ is larger than $P_{tot f}$, so that is compensates for the negative bullet momentum.

Combining these gives $m_s V_{sf}$ larger than $(m_b + m_w) V_{wf}$.

So V_{sf} larger than $\frac{m_b + m_w}{m_s} V_{wf}$

→ This is larger than 1 and so it increases the effect.

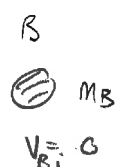
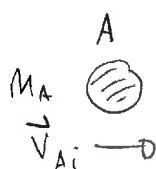
V_{wf} must be smaller than V_{wf} .

We see two contributions - the negative bullet velocity after means larger block velocity after. \Rightarrow smaller wood
- the larger wood + bullet mass also means smaller wood velocity after

4^{ed} Knight ~~Ch 9~~ Ch 11
 Conc Q 13

- a) If both were at rest after then $\vec{p}_{\text{final}} = 0$
 But $\vec{p}_{\text{initial}} \neq 0$ and conservation of momentum prohibits this.
 Impossible

b) Initial



$$p_i = M_A V_{Ai} > 0$$

After B cannot be at rest since if A rebounded $p_f < 0$ and $p_f \neq p_i$. So A could be at rest with B \rightarrow

Conc Q 14

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad p_i = 0 &\Rightarrow p_f = 0 \Rightarrow p_{fp} + p_{fr} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow p_{fp} = -p_{fr} \end{aligned}$$

So both have same magnitude of momentum.

$$b) \quad p_{fp} = -p_{fr} \Rightarrow m_p v_{fp} = -m_r v_{fr}$$

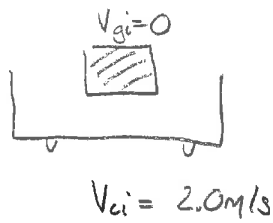
$$\Rightarrow v_{fp} = -\left(\frac{m_r}{m_p}\right) v_{fr} > 1$$

Paula has larger velocity.

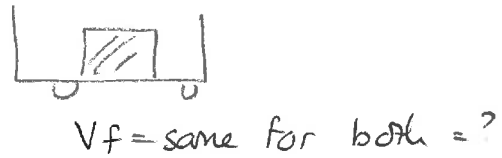
4^{ed} Knight Ch11

Prob 15

Before



After



$$P_{\text{tot } i} = P_{\text{tot } f}$$

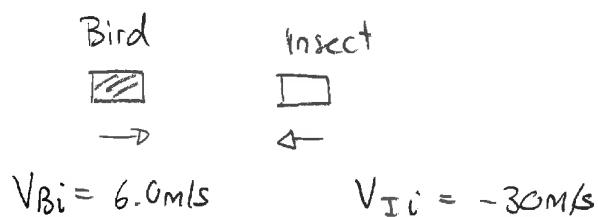
$$\Rightarrow M_g V_{gi} + M_c V_{ci} = M_{\text{both}} V_f$$

$$\Rightarrow V_f = \frac{M_g \cancel{V_{gi}} + M_c V_{ci}}{M_g + M_c} = \frac{M_c}{M_g + M_c} V_{ci} = \frac{\cancel{1.0000} \text{ kg}}{14.000 \text{ kg}} 2.0 \text{ m/s}$$
$$= 1.43 \text{ m/s}$$

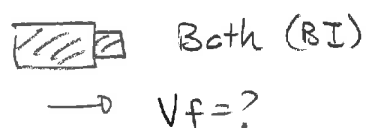
4ed Knight Ch 11

Prob 18

Before



After



No net external force \Rightarrow total momentum conserved.

$$p_{\text{tot}i} = p_{\text{tot}f}$$

$$m_B v_{Bi} + m_I v_{Ii} = m_{BI} v_f$$

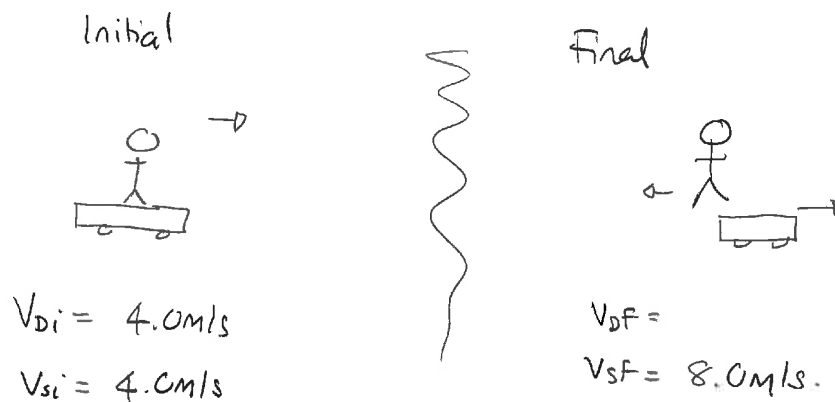
$$\Rightarrow v_f = \frac{m_B v_{Bi} + m_I v_{Ii}}{m_{BI}}$$

$$= \frac{0.300 \text{ kg} \times 6.0 \text{ m/s} + 0.010 \text{ kg} (-30 \text{ m/s})}{0.310 \text{ kg}}$$

$$= 4.8 \text{ m/s} \quad \rightarrow \text{(right)}$$

4^{ed} Knight Ch 11

Prob 28



No net external force $\Rightarrow P_{\text{tot}f} = P_{\text{tot}i}$

$$\Rightarrow M_D V_{Df} + M_S V_{Sf} = M_D V_{Di} + M_S V_{Si}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \text{ kg } V_{Df} + 5.0 \text{ kg} \times 8.0 \text{ m/s} = 50 \text{ kg} \times 4.0 \text{ m/s} + 5.0 \text{ kg} \times 4.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \text{ kg } V_{Df} + 40 \text{ kg m/s} = 200 \text{ kg m/s} + 20 \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \text{ kg } V_{Df} = 180 \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{Df} = 3.6 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{forwards}$$

Knight Ch 11

Prob 29

Initially



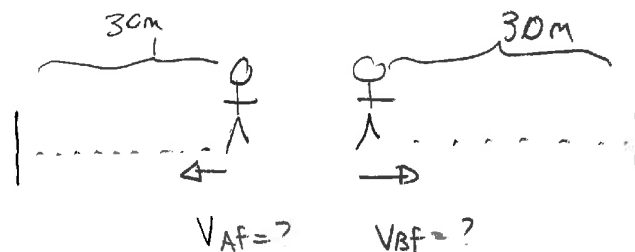
$$M_A = 50 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_B = 75 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_{Ai} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{Bi} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

Finally



No net external force \Rightarrow total momentum conserved.

$$\Rightarrow p_{\text{tot } i} = p_{\text{tot } f} \quad \Rightarrow p_{Ai} + p_{Bi} = p_{Af} + p_{Bf}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_A V_{Ai} + M_B V_{Bi} = M_A V_{Af} + M_B V_{Bf}$$

$= 0 \qquad = 0$

$$\Rightarrow M_A V_{Af} = M_B V_{Bf}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{Af} = \frac{M_B}{M_A} V_{Bf}$$

Both travel 30m at constant speeds. So for each $V_f = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{\Delta t}$

Thus $\Delta t = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{V_f}$ and

$$\Delta t_A = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{V_{Af}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t_A = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{\frac{M_B}{M_A} V_{Bf}} = \frac{M_A}{M_B} \frac{30 \text{ m}}{V_{Bf}}$$

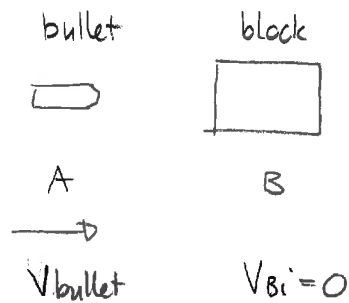
But $\Delta t_B = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{V_{Bf}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta t_A = \frac{M_A}{M_B} \Delta t_B = \frac{50 \text{ kg}}{75 \text{ kg}} \Delta t_B$

$$\Delta t_A = \frac{\Delta x_B}{v_B} = \frac{75 \text{ kg} \times 20 \text{ s}}{75 \text{ kg}} = 13.3 \text{ s}$$

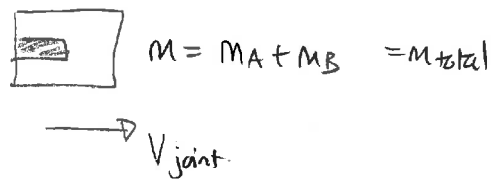
Knight Ch 11

Prob 49

a) Before



Immediately After



Momentum conservation

$$p_i = p_f \Rightarrow m_A v_{\text{bullet}} + m_B v_{Bi} = (m_A + m_B) v_{\text{joint}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{\text{joint}} = \frac{m_A}{m_A + m_B} v_{\text{bullet}}$$

Slides to stop

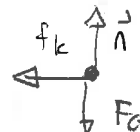
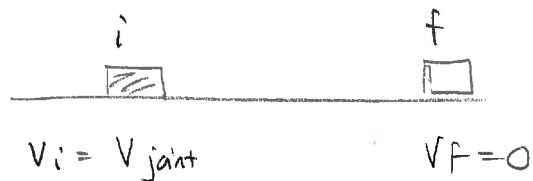
$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a_x \Delta x$$

$$\Rightarrow -v_{\text{joint}}^2 = 2a_x d \Rightarrow v_{\text{joint}} = \sqrt{-2a_x d}$$

Newton's 2nd Law

$$\sum F_{ix} = m_{\text{total}} a_x$$

$$\Rightarrow -\mu_k N = m_{\text{total}} a_x \Rightarrow a_x = \frac{-\mu_k m_{\text{total}} g}{m_{\text{total}}}$$



$$\sum F_{ix} = m_{\text{total}} a_x$$

$$\sum F_{iy} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N = m_{\text{total}} g$$

Then $V_{\text{joint}} = \sqrt{2\mu g d}$

Cricket Class 11
 Prob 49

$$\frac{M_A}{M_A + M_B} V_{\text{bullet}} = \sqrt{2\mu g d}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{bullet}} = \frac{M_{\text{bullet}} + M_{\text{block}}}{M_{\text{bullet}}} \sqrt{2\mu g d}$$

b)
$$V_{\text{bullet}} = \frac{10.01 \text{ kg}}{0.010 \text{ kg}} \sqrt{2 \times 0.20 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 0.050 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 443 \text{ m/s}$$